LSOPP'S
THOS. FURLONG
SOLE AGENT
SAINT JOHN N.B.
DIA PALE ALE
in Perfect Condition.
OMAS FURLONG,
ole Agent for New Brunswick.
RICKETING
ANNEL!
on hand a supply of the above suitable
KETING
—OR,—
BASE BALL
SUITS.
JONES & CO.
july17
S! FANS!
NESE FANS--Very Cheap.
ROQUET!
ts Just Received.
WN MOWERS!
phia Pattern, Very Chea
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
42 Prince Wm. street.
T RECEIVED:
AGS TIMOTHY SEED;
8 Bbls. Grd. Fustic;
astic Oak Varnish, 1 gal tins;
ott's Emulsion of cod liver oil;
oshonees Remedy;
yer's Hair Vigor;
er's Pills;
nadian Hair Dye;
Babbitt's Potash, in tins;
Babbitt's Potash, in balls;
kle Grease;
anganese Liquid Dryer;
inseed Meal;
Extract Logwood.
e and Retail by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
35 and 37 King Street.
AND IRISH WHISKIES!
ling and Received in Store:—
ARTER CASKS WISE 25 per cent
WHISKEY;
Casks GEO. ROE, 25 per cent. WHIS
HY. FAIRMAN SCOTCH;
BULLOCK LADE do.
TORM & CAMERNN do.
BULLOCK LADE and TORM-CAMER-
ULLOCK LADE and TORM-CAMERON;
EO. ROE WHISKEY.
SALE BY
RGAR & RUSSELL.
may22
JULY 18th.
Just Received:—
GALVANIZED BLOCKS;
Galvanized Row Locks;
Caulking Irons;
Sliding Door Hangers;
Iron Sinks;
Pick Handles;
Stefen Handles;
Wood Bench Screws;
Improved Scissors;
Carriage Bolts;
Wood Screws and Store Bolts;
Rabbit Metal;
Improved Howe Scales;
Shelf Hardware;
Sperm Oil.
W. H. THORNE,
Market Square.
300 Sacks
RPOOL SALT.
Ex Ship "Belle O'Brien."
SALE LOW FROM THE SHIP.
ARBOUR BROS,
11 South Wharf.
ly 20th, 1880.
S AND MOLASSES.
REFINED SUGARS—all Grades.
GRANULATED SUGAR;
PARIS LUMPS; } Redpath's
EONS TRINIDAD MOLASSES,
Grocery Quality,
EONS PORTO RICO MOLASSES,
Very Choice.
EONS BARBADOS MOLASSES.
AND TO ARRIVE:—
EONS BARBADOS MOLASSES.
For sale at Market Rates.
J. & W. F. HARRISON.
IRON, STRIP TIN, &c.
LS. HOOP IRON, assorted sizes;
HEET IRON, 10 to 26 Guage;
"Redcliff Crown" GAL. SHEET IRON;
Bright IRON WIRE;
SHIP TIN;
and Rigging CHAINS.
ex S. S. "PRUSSIAN" and for Sale.
GEORGE CARVILL,
Nelson Street.
Kid Walking Boots.
ved from Boston and New York:
LADIES' FINE DONGOLA KID
LKING BOOTS, Light and Heavy Sole,
widths.
Shoes, in great varieties.
ses LADIES' and MISSES' AMERI-
NS, in all the leading Styles.
now complete in every department,
or Cash.
JAMES M'CONNELL,
15 KING STREET.
ey. Whiskey.
"Lady Rowena," from Liverpool:—
QUARTER CASKS
CORK MALT WHISKEY,
NEST QUALITY.
W. NICHOLSON,
ICTORIA WHARF,
SMYTHE STREET.
K, $12 a day at home easily made
outfit free. Address TRUE & Co.,
e
OHN WEEKLY FREEMAN
y Saturday morning from the office o
54 GERMAIN STREET.
ONE DOLLAR per annum in ad-
d or delivered in any part of the city
ortland.
nts inserted at reasonable rates.

St. John Weekly Freeman.

NEW SERIES, VOL. III. ST. JOHN, N. B., SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1880. NO. 51.

NEW PRINTS! NEW PRINTS!

PER STEAMER "AUSTRIAN"—TWO BALES

ENGLISH PRINTED COTTONS

, 9, 10, 12 and 14 Cents Per Yard.

EXTRA GOOD VALUE.

ENGLISH KNITTING COTTON,

Wolf's Head Brand, Salmon Tie,

Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16.

M'CAFFERTY & DALY,

Corner King & Germain Streets.

IMMENSE SPRING STOCK OF FURNITURE.

WE HAVE ON HAND FOR SALE

80 PARLOR SUITES, ranging in price from $80 up to $500;
100 BEDROOM SUITES in Walnut, Ash, Oak and Pine, at prices ranging from $26 to $500;
Sideboards, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Dining, Centre and Library Tables, Patent Rockers, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Sofas, Dining and Chairs of Every Description;
DAVENPORT AND OFFICE DESKS
A Very Large Stock of Commoner Goods. Children's Carriages to Arrive.
A Splendid Lot of ENGLISH PLATE MIRRORS in Ebony and Gold and Gilt Frames, in stock and to arrive per first London Steamer.
A fine stock of Silks, Brocades, Cotelines, Raw Silks Plushes on hand, from which parties may select materials for Curtains to match Suits upholstered by ourselves. Some of the richest Suites in both Drawing and Bedroom Furniture are manufactured on our premises, and are well worthy the inspection we cordially invite.
STEWART & WHITE!
93 to 97 Charlotte Street.

1880.
International Steam Ship Co.
Summer Arrangement.
TRI-WEEKLY LINE.
ON and after MONDAY, June 14th, and until October 4th, the Splendid Sea Going Steamers "NEW YORK," E. B. Winchester, master and "CITY OF PORTLAND," S. H. Pike, master, will leave Reed's Point Wharf every
Monday, Wednesday and Friday Morning,
at 8 o'clock, for Eastport, Portland and Boston.
Returning will leave Portland every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 8 o'clock, and Portland at 6 p. m., after arrival of noon train from Boston, for Eastport and St. John.
Connecting both ways at Eastport with the Steamer "Charles Houghton" for St. Andrews, St. Stephen and Calais, and at Portland and Boston with Steamers and Railroads for all points of the United States.
Through Tickets can be procured at this office and H. Chubb & Co.'s to all points of Canada and the United States.
No claims for allowance after goods leave the Warehouse.
Freight received Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday only up to 6 o'clock, p. m.
H. W. CHISHOLM, Agent.
june19
THREE TRIPS A WEEK!
Saint John to Halifax and Yarmouth via Steamer and Rail.
Stmr "Empress," for Digby and Annapolis,
Connecting at Digby with the Western Counties Railway for and from YARMOUTH, &c., and at Annapolis with the Windsor and Annapolis Railway for and from
Kentville, Windsor, Halifax
and intermediate Stations, also, with Stage for Yerpool.
THE STEAMER "EMPRESS" will leave her wharf, Reed's Point, (until further notice) every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 8 o'clock, and return every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening.
FARE—To Digby.....$1.50
" Annapolis.....2.00
" Halifax.....5.00
" Halifax and return.....7.50
" Yarmouth.....3.50
" Yarmouth and return.....6.50
Round trip tickets to Halifax via this route good to return by intercolonial Railway $9.00.
R. R. HUMPHREY, Agent,
"Union Line" Office,
41 Dock street.
F. PHEASANT, Freight Agent, Empress Warehouse, Reed's Point.
Tickets may also be obtained at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince Wm. street. june19

To the Public.
Undertaking, Undertaking.
P. FITZPATRICK
TAKES this method of informing the public that he is now prepared to carry on the UNDERTAKING BUSINESS in all its branches, at the shortest notice and lowest rates.
CASKETS and COFFINS, &c., always on hand.
Satisfaction guaranteed.
First-class Hearse and personal attendance at every Funeral. Country orders will receive prompt attention.
84 Princess Street.
oct4

DOODY & TOLE,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
THE undersigned hereby give notice that they are now in occupation of the Store NO 81 DOCK STREET, and have in stock a full supply of Chandeliers, Store Pendants, Rear Pumps, Gas and Water Fixtures, &c., of every description.
They hope by paying strict attention to business, and by promptly executing all work entrusted to them, to merit a share of public patronage.
Estimates furnished at short notice and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
mar27 DOODY & TOLE.

FRANCIS COLLINS,
Commission Merchant,
IMPORTER OF
French and English Goods,
—AND—
WHOLESALE LEATHER DEALER,
Cor. Union and Smyth streets,
may3 glb ST. JOHN, N. B.

M. McDONOUGH,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
2 North Market Street
(may 2)

UNION LINE.
For Fredericton! Daily Trips!!
FARE ONE DOLLAR.
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE Steamer "DAVID WESTON" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton and intermediate landings every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY morning, at 9 o'clock. Returning will leave Fredericton every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock.
N. B.—Will run on East side of Long Island.
NIGHT BOAT.
Commencing SATURDAY, 5th inst., and until further notice, Steamer "MAY QUEEN" will leave Indiantown for Fredericton and Gibson, calling at intermediate landings, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY evening, at 5 o'clock. Returning will leave Gibson every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evening, at 4 o'clock, after arrival of Express Train from Edmundston; Fort Fairfield, Grand Falls, Woodstock, etc.
N. B.—Will leave Fredericton at 4.30 p. m.
The "May Queen" will come through the Falls and will be at the South Market Wharf on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at such hours as the tide will permit, to deliver and receive freight, and connecting with Trains of the New Brunswick Railway for Woodstock, Grand Falls, Edmundston and all other Stations; also connecting with steamer "Florenceville," for Kel River, Woodstock, etc.
N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.
FOR GRAND LAKE.
STEAMER "FAWN" will leave her wharf, Indiantown, for Salmon River, Grand Lake, calling at intermediate points, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY morning at 8 o'clock. Returning will leave Salmon River on THURSDAY and MONDAY morning.
Will touch at Gagetown Wharf both ways.
N. B.—Will run on West side of Long Island.
Careful Warehousemen in attendance at Indiantown to receive and deliver freight.
Tickets may be obtained on board Steamers, at H. Chubb & Co.'s Ticket Agency, Prince William street, and of
R. R. HUMPHREY, Agent, Union Line Office,
july24 41 Dock street.

1880. 1880.
P. E. Island Steam Navagation Co.
THE Steamers of this Line will leave SHEDIAC daily (after the arrival of the morning train from St. John) for SUMMERSIDE, connecting with P. E. I. Railway for CHARLOTTETOWN and all parts of the Island. The steamer leaving Shediac on Saturday proceeds through to Charlottetown same night.
Returning, leaves SUMMERSIDE daily (after arrival of train from CHARLOTTETOWN) for Shediac connecting with Intercolonial Railway for St. John and all points of the United States and Canada, by International Steamship Co. and St. John and Maine Railway.
Leaves CHARLOTTETOWN at 7.30 a. m. for PICTOU on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, connecting with Intercolonial Railway for Halifax and all parts of Nova Scotia.
Returning, leaves PICTOU same days after arrival of train from Halifax.
F. W. HALES, Secretary, Charlottetown. CHAS. U. HANFORD, Agent, 79 Prince Wm. Street.
june25
TRY
FREEZE'S
Passenger Agency,
CARLETON FERRY BUILDING, Water Street,
AND satisfy yourselves, before purchasing tickets, who can offer the
BEST, CHEAPEST, AND LARGEST NUMBER OF ROUTES,
to the different points in Canada and the United States. feb28 1y

JOHN D. HARRIS,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hats,
Caps and Furs,
MAIN STREET, PORTLAND, (Nearly Opposite Long Wharf).
N. B.—Gent's Dress Silk, Blue Cloth and Merino Hats made to order, and a perfect fit guaranteed.
LADIES' FELT HATS made over in the latest styles.
Repairing neatly attended to. oct18 1y

THIRTY-SIX PACKAGES.
Ladies' Trunks,
Gents' Trunks,
Travelling Bags,
Satchels,
Valises.
Just received and for sale at lowest possible rates
C. & E. EVERITT,
july17 11 King Street.

Onions! Lemons!
Fresh Tomatoes,
Green Apples.
TO ARRIVE,
PER STEAMER THIS EVENING.
LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
july17
Pears. Watermelons.
BY BOAT FROM BOSTON:—
1 Bbl. Belle Pears,
2 Crates Bartlett Pears,
2 Bbls. Water Melons,
2 Bxs. Native Tomatoes.
For sale by PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
aug7 55 Charlotte Street.

FURLONG'S
IRISH MALT WHISKEY
The above Celebrated
Dublin Malt Whiskey
Rivals the Finest Cognac Brandy.
IT HAS BEEN STORED
FIVE YEARS
in Sherry Casks, and is highly recommended for Medicinal and other purposes, being mellowed with age,
PERFECTLY PURE
and free from those heating qualities usually found in other whiskeys.
THOMAS FURLONG,
Direct Importer, St. John, N. B.

75,000 Copies Sold!
THE MOST POPULAR BOOK EVER PUBLISHED in the United States is Archbishop Gibbons'
"Faith of Our Fathers."
Being a plain and practical exposition and vindication of the principal tenets of the Catholic Church.
Recommendations, Opinions of the Press, &c.
From the Rev. B. A. Maguire, S. J., Missionary.
Philadelphia, April 6th, 1878.
Messrs. Murphy & Co., Gentlemen:—I have used the admirable book of Archbishop Gibbons, "The Faith of Our Fathers," in my Missions in various parts of the country with great success. For our own people, it is an admirable defence of the old, unchanging faith calculated to protect them against the errors of the age. For our separated brethren, it is the the best book to present to them in which to find a clear, calm and pleasing exposition of our religion. The mild, gentle tone and apostolic spirit pervading the work, cannot fail to make a good impression, even on the most prejudiced minds. I trust the book may have a good circulation. B. A. MAGUIRE, S. J.
"It will be read with interest even by those who dissent from its doctrines."—Montreal Gazette.
The Catholic Standard, of Hobartstown, Australia, in one of its late issues, contains an earnest exhortation, of a clever correspondent, to have Catholic booksellers, there, order more copies of the Most Rev. Dr. Gibbons' "Faith of Our Fathers," as excellently adapted to multitudes in Australia who have no religion, and feel the need of having some.
Price $1.00, cloth; cheap edition 50 cents. For Sale wholesale and retail by
T. O'BRIEN & CO.
53 King Street,
july24 St. John, N. B.

EVENING WEAR!
—AT—
W. W. JORDAN'S Market Square!
EVENING TINTS in Silks, Poplins, Cashmeres, Lace and Plain Buntings and India Muslins, Real Laces, Frillings, Fichues, Pine Apple Scarfs, Lace Handkerchiefs, etc.
Josephine and Jouvin's First Choice
KID GLOVES.
White and Delicate Shades, 2, 3, 4, 6 Buttons.
NEW BLACK GOODS,
Persian Cords, Royal Cashmeres, Prah Cloths, Sicilians, Brilliantines, Albert Cords. Opened to-day.
ju'y24 W. W. JORDAN.

GALVANIZED SHEET IRON.
48 Bundles just arrived per "Nestorian,"
—ALSO—
7 Bdls. Firth's Drill Steel;
19 " Rd. Machine Steel;
AND FROM BOSTON:
120 Bdls. Navy Oakum.
I. & F. BURPEE & CO.,
oct4 Dock street.

NOTICE.
MULLIN BROTHERS
HAVING OPENED in the OLD STAND with a Large and well assorted Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING for Spring and Summer Wear, which we will sell very low for Cash.
MULLIN BROS.
apl10 Cor. Dock street and North Wharf.

Dominion Standard Measures.
WE HAVE NOW A FULL STOCK. Also Improved Hows Scales; Alarm Cash Drawers and Shop Fittings of all kinds.
Wholesale and Retail.
W. H. THORNE & CO.,
june12 Market Square.

REFINED IRON, STEEL, ETC.
Now Landing ex S. S. Hibernian from Liverpool:
1261 BARS BEST REFINED IRON well assorted;
126 bdls. BEST REFINED IRON, well assorted;
153 " PLOUGH PLATE " "
5 " DRILL STEEL, 1½ inch Octagon;
5 " IRON WIRE, No. 5, 10, 11, 12, Wire Gauge.
For sale low.
GEORGE CARVILL,
may29 Nelson street.

Sugar of Lemons,
RED CURRANTS, CHERRIES
JUST RECEIVED:
1 Case of Sugar of Lemons,
OR CONCENTRATED LEMONADE.
50 Boxes Red Currants,
And to arrive per steamer this evening:
150 Boxes Cherries.
For Sale by LOGAN, LINDSAY & CO.
july24
Whiskey. Whiskey.
Arrived per "Lady Rowena," from Liverpool:—
20 QUARTER CASKS
WISE'S CORK MALT WHISKEY,
FINEST QUALITY.
JOHN W. NICHOLSON,
VICTORIA WHARF,
june26 SMYTHE STREET.

Ladies' Kid Walking Boots.
Just Received from Boston and New York:
6 CASES LADIES' FINE DONGOLA KID WALKING BOOTS, Light and Heavy Sole, in 3 different widths.
Children's Shoes, in great varieties.
ALSO—9 Cases LADIES' and MISSES' AMERICAN SLIPPERS, in all the leading Styles.
My Stock is now complete in every department, and very low for Cash.
JAMES M'CONNELL.
may22 15 KING STREET.

Information Wanted.
WANTED—Information of the nearest of kin to PATRICK SULLIVAN, drowned at St. John, N. B., April 8th, 1880. He was a native of Bantry, Co. Cork, Ireland, and came to this country 27 years ago. By corresponding with the editor of this paper on or before the 3rd of Sept. next, they will hear of something to their advantage. july10 sep3

WANTED.
Farmers to buy the BEST Combined
THRESHER AND CLEANER
Made in the Dominion. Apply at once to
SMALL & FISHER,
july10 6mos Woodstock, New Brunswick.

Hocks, Sickles, Cutlery &c
AUGUST 2.
WE have received the following ENGLISH GOODS by late steamer:
1 Case POCKET KNIVES;
1 Cask REAPING HOOKS and SICKLES.
4 casks containing
Padlocks, Fry Pans, Gald Basins, Buckles, Carriage Lamps, Fished Wars, Table Mats, Coffin Cord, Heel Plates, Iron Wire Cloth, Cornice Hooks and Slides, Emery, Spectacles, Fishing Reels, Hooks and Lines, Military Caps, Chesterman's Tape Lines, etc., etc.
CLARKE, KERR & THORNE,
aug7 42 and 44 Prince William street,
Wholesale and Retail. aug7

WHO WANTS
A NEW WAGON?
WE have on hand at our Show Room adjoining the Factory a number of
VERY FINE CARRIAGES,
Which we will be happy to show to any one, and will sell at
BOTTOM PRICES,
We have Double and Single covered and open two seated Phatons, covered and open single side bar Wagons, Concord and ordinary business Carriages in best makes, all cheap. Also a few
Second-Hand Carriages.
almost as good as new, which must be sold.
We take your order for any style of carriage desired, and turn it out on SHORTEST NOTICE. Only first class stock and materials used at this establishment.
All kinds of carriage repairing done promptly, by experienced hands.
Bring along your wagon and exchange it for a new one.
Remember the place.
KELLY & MURPHY,
CARRIAGE FACTORY, Main St. Portland.
aug7

NEW GOODS.
EX S. S. "MISSISSIPPI," VIA HALIFAX.
WE ARE NOW OPENING:—
Dark Prints in Check, Strip and Figures;
Black Cambrics;
Seal Brown Satin;
Black Glace Silks;
Black French Merinos;
Seal Brown Lustres;
Navy Blue Lustres.
—ALSO—
50 Yards Printed Pilot Cloths,
In a Variety of Patterns.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
H. & H. A. McCULLOUGH,
aug7 PRINCE WM. STREET.

FRANCIS & VAUGHAN.
CLEARANCE SALE OF
BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS,
At Manufacturers' Prices. Every pair to be sold at cost.
Commercial Block, 28 King Street,
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Wholesale and retail Boot and Shoe Dealers, will commence a Grand Cheap Sale of their Immense Stock of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, on THURSDAY, August 6th, and will continue it for 60 days.
As this is a GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE the public will save money by taking this opportunity of purchasing their Boots and Shoes at this Cheap Sale, as the whole stock will be sold at such a Reduction in Prices as will ensure a speedy clearance. Note the address.
FRANCIS & VAUGHAN,
Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,
aug7 Commercial Block, 28 King street.

CULLINAN'S
REDUCED PRICE LIST!
MEN'S COATS,
TWEED COATS, SACK and SHOOTING STYLES, $5.25, 5.40, 5.60, 5.80, 6.00 and 6.30.
English Tweed Coats, Styles Sack and Shooting, $6.00, 6.40, 6.70, 7.00 and 7.70 up.
Diagonal Cloth Sack Coats, $5.50 up.
Cloth Shooting Coats from $3.50, 3.70 and 3.90 up.
Black Cloth Coats, Sacks $5.00, Walking Style $5.40.
Gents' Fine All Wool Double-Breasted Dress Frock Coats, Custom Made $10.85.
MEN'S PANTS,
Strong Working Pants $1.00 and $1.30.
Tweeds Pants, assorted patterns, lined and unlined, $1.95, 2.10, 2.25, 2.40, 2.50 and 2.70.
Diagonal Cloth Pants, lined and unlined, $2.80, 270, and 280.
Black Cloth Pants $2.60 and 2.70.
English and Scotch All Wool Tweed Pants, light and dark colors, splendid goods, $3.10, 3.30, 3.45, 3.65, 4.15 and 4.30.
MEN'S VESTS,
Tweed Vests, large Stock, all styles, $1.40, 1.50, 1.60, 1.70 and 1.80 up.
Diagonal Vests $1.70, 1.80, 1.90 and 2.10.
Black Cloth Vests $1.75, 190, 2.10 and 2.30.
Boys' Clothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., &c., at a great reduction from regular prices. All goods marked in plain figures. One price to all.
J. CULLINAN & SON,
Popular Clothing House,
aug7 216 Union street, opp. Dockrill Block.

FIRST FALL IMPORTATION
Ex "Nova Scotian,"
7 PACKAGES
CONSISTING OF
Gentlemen's Coatings, Overcoatings
AND FANCY TROUSERING.
Bretonne, Crochet, Cluney & Languedoc
LACE—IN WHITE AND BLACK.
BLACK and COLORED SATINS.
Prints, Shirtings, Rolled Linings, Towels, Etc
The above goods having been personally selected and bought for Cash, they will be found far ahead of any value ever offered.
A. EVERITT,
96 Germain St., Masonic Building.

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water
Hoyt's German Cologne.
Ayer's Hair Vigor.
Hall's Hair Renewer.
Ring's Ambrosia.
Chevelier's Life for the Hair.
Batchelor's Hair Dye.
Bush's Hair Dye.
Calder's Dentine.
Sozodont.
ENAMELLINE.
Florline.
Burnett's Cocoaine.
Burnett's Kalliston.
Cuticura Resolvent.
Cuticura Ointment.
Cuticura Soap.
Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.
Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil.
Hop Bitters.
Vegetine.
For sale by
T. B. BARKER & SONS,
aug7 35 and 37 King street.

Jumping Frog Fly Poison.
THE NEATEST, CLEANEST, CHEAPEST and BEST FLY PAPER.
It contains both Plate and Poison;
It cannot be Upset;
It will last the whole season;
It is made for instant use;
Children cannot drink from it.
It will kill more flies than a dollar's worth of Fly Paper, Fly Pads, or any other Fly Poison in the market.
Ask to see it! Buy it!! Try it!!!
PRICE ONLY TEN CENTS.
A supply just received by
R. D. McARTHUR,
Medical Hall,
aug7 No. 59 Charlotte St., opp. King Sq.

Oranges. Lemons.
BY BOAT FROM BOSTON:
5 Boxes Oranges, 5 do. Lemons.
For sale by PUDDINGTON & MERRITT,
july24 55 Charlotte Street.

The Weekly Freeman.
Saturday, August 14, 1880.

Our North-West.

There has been a strong disposition amongst all those who have reported from time to time upon the character of the Canadian North-West to exaggerate the extent of the fertile land and the resources of the country generally. Mr. Horetzky, in the pamphlet he has published lately, and which is appropriately termed "Startling Facts," shows not only how strangely the surveys have been conducted, but also how absurd it is to allege that we have hundreds of millions of acres of rich land in that part of the Dominion. At page 17 he quotes from Mr. Marcus Smith and Rev. Geo. Grant to show what sort of land there is along the six hundred miles of the railway line nearest to the Pacific:—

Mr. Marcus Smith says at page 45, Report of 1878:—

"Of the country between Winnipeg and Lake St. Ann, I estimate that the proportion of excellent farming land is about 43 per cent.; fair land, 15 per cent.; and poor, light sandy, or clay and boulders, 42 per cent.; the latter is, however, suitable for grazing purposes. The hills are generally poor soil. The area of land covered with timber—small poplar—between Livingston and Edmonton, along the line of railway, is about 54 per cent. For 200 miles west of Livingstone the country is much covered with wood and water."

From the above quotation, it will be noted that, only about one-half of these lands is really good, and readily saleable. The extracts from other Surveyor's reports confirm Mr. McLeod's statement.

Capitalists would find, that to build the Pacific Railway even from Manitoba to the Pacific, all the Dominion acres within 100 miles of the road in the fertile section, *i. e.*, between the western boundary of Manitoba and Edmonton, will not suffice. The proof is a simple calculation. A strip of 700 miles in length, and 200 miles in width, equals 140,000 square miles, or a little over 89,000,000 acres, nearly half of which must be assumed of inferior quality, if we adopt Mr. H. MacLeod's estimate of the proportions of inferior, to first-class fertile areas. But the Government cannot give away such wholesale quantities of land in this manner. The proposition is, it may be presumed, to grant alternate sections only, so that the estimate now made must be reduced one-half, and the probabilities are that, even upon the basis of "hundred mile" blocks on both sides of the southern line, the choice lands available for capitalists will not exceed, after deductions for worthless lands are made, an area of 25,000,000 of acres.

Chili and Peru.

The recent battles, etc., in South America in which the Chilians gained such important victories that they now wish to dictate terms of peace, are described as follows:—

In the battle of Tacna it now turns out that Vice-Admiral Montero very wisely declined the command offered him by Gen. Campero on the day before. The disposition of the allied forces having been made by the latter, the former refused to assume so grave a responsibility at so critical a moment. The allied army, it is now noted, only consisted of 5,120 Peruvians and 3,900 Bolivians, 9,230 in all, besides some 2,000 more in Arica, too far off to render any assistance. The allied forces were divided into two wings, the left wing under Colonel Camacho and the right under Campero. The Chilians, instead of attacking in front, as seems to have been anticipated, poured their whole force on the left wing, which was reinforced again and again from the reserves under Vice Admiral Montero's command. But no reserves that could be brought up could repel the impetuosity and stubborness of the attack on the left wing, and the reserves which had been sent to its assistance were finally driven back on their already weakened right wing. With an enemy double his own in numbers at the outset, five times the artillery possessed by the allies, and the army now flushed with sure signs of victory, Montero could not hope to win the day, although he fought, as all seem to have fought, as brave and good soldiers should fight, until he was compelled to retire and to leave Tacna to the tender mercies of Chili.

After this terrible disaster it was seen that Arica must fall. Once the conquerors had reorganized their forces, they sent 6,000 men by train to Linta, where they encamped on the 4th of June, under the command of General Baquedano. He, apparently unwilling to shed blood unnecessarily, and knowing the little garrison could not hold the place, however much they might resist, sent in a flag of truce, and, while complimenting his foes, asked them to surrender. The answer was characteristic—"Not until the last cartridge is fired." Once more he sent, and again Bolognesi, after consultation with his brave brother officers, returned the same answer and then prepared to fight to the last. Bolognesi was the general in command, Juan Moore was in command of the Morro and Lagomarsino of the Manco Capac. The Peruvians seem to have been under the same delusion here as at Tacna. They had made every provision for receiving their enemies in the front, while the batteries of San Jose, Santa Rosa and the Morro were to keep up a well sustained fire on the Lord Cochrane, the Magallanes, Covadonga and Itata, which were sure to open fire. But, alas, for human calculations! The enemy marched around, taking a long circuit from their encampment at Lluta to the village of Azapa, occupying in this march the nights of the 5th and 6th ult. At daybreak of the 7th the men in the newly constructed forts to the east of the Morro saw no signs of the enemy, but at the booming of a gun from seaward the ground was alive with Chilians; and with one splendid charge they took the first fort in the rear, killing every soul within it. The next was taken in like manner and every man there also bayonetted. While this was going on the guns from the Morro were fully occupied with the Chilian squadron, and had such not been the case they could not have been turned against the foe now preparing for one final rush to capture this post so long desired. The charge was made, and, after a desperate fight, hand to hand, it fell, a few only of its gallant defenders escaping to the Plaza, where they all gallantly met their deaths.

The San Jose and Santa Rosa batteries were undermined, and the vaults were stocked with explosives connected with the Morro by electric wires, the intention being, if they should fall into the possession of the enemy, to blow them up. It is asserted that Moore, before he received his death wound, touched the fatal button and destroyed them. Some four hundred Peruvian soldiers were blown up with the battery of Santa Rosa, they not having time to vacate it.

The fight seaward too was severe. The Cochrane, we learn from Chilian sources, received one shall, which entering one of her ports, killed twenty-six men; the Covandogs received several shots, and, according to reports from the same quarter, had to be run aground. And the Manco Capac? When Lagomarsino saw the heights taken he knew there was but one hope for him, and that was to sink his ship. So, steaming gently out, the plugs were opened, he and his men took to the boats and the ship keeled over and went to the bottom. Relieved as he was by the commanders of the neutral vessel, the laws of neutrality would not allow them to let him on board, and he finally surrendered himself a prisoner to the captain of the Itata. In less than three hours from the firing of the first shot all was over and the Chilian flag waved triumphantly over Arica. Fortunately the foreign man-of-war had taken on board hundreds of women and children of different nationalities, otherwise the horrors would have been increased a thousand fold. The victorious soldiers were let loose in the city, the wine stores were broken open, and in the afternoon Arica was in flames. To be wise after the event is proverbially easy, and so I cannot help adding that if the Chilians were as numerically strong as they were said to have been on the 26th June, it seems as if Campero should never have risked a battle in open ground where it was simply impossible for him to maintain his position. The news was received here very quietly. After the fall of Tacna we knew that to believe Arica would not fall was hoping against hope, and men are now looking the position steadfastly in the face.

Later advices confirm that the Chilian soldiers were permitted to sack the city, the result being, according to an eye witness, that there is not a single house left standing in a complete condition. The miserable excuse given by the Chilian officers for this outrage was that they could not control their men. Admiral Riveros has declared that if the Chilians come Lima will share the same fate as Arica—be given over to a horde of drunken savages, because, forsooth, "we cannot restrain our men." "I say if this is allowed it will be a scandal to Europe and to every civilized Power which has its representatives on this coast and its men-of-war floating idly by. These are the outrages which could be prevented, and if the United States and Europe had taken the proper steps Montero would have been Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Peruvian fleet.

Admiral Montero is said to have arrived at Puno on the 11th June, after his retreat from Tacna. Reliable data place the number of men which he carried out of the fight at Tacna at 500. The remainder dispersed after the action. General Campero is said to have arrived at La Paz with thirty men.

The port of Chancay, north of Callao, has been declared blockaded.

We learn that the Chilians, after the capture of Arica, recognized and opened to commerce the Custom House of Arica, and that business was again seeking its accustomed channels in that department.

The *Morning News*, one day last week, said of the destitution in Ireland and the manner in which it has been dealt with:—

Then was seen a beautiful and touching sight. Aid poured in from every section of the English-speaking world. It came from every portion of the British Empire—from the English toilers that swelter beneath the Southern Cross, from the Britons that are braced to industrial activity beneath the Northern Bear, and from worthy British subjects everywhere. With their brethren of the great English-speaking family elsewhere vied the people of the United States in this noble work of charity. And what has been the result of it all? This, that the people that were ready to perish have been saved—saved on so large a scale that it is a dispute whether even one man, woman or child perished in Ireland during the famine period for actual want of food, and the pestilence born of famine has not in this case so far as known cut down one victim.

This is a remarkable result certainly, and it seems all the more so when it is remembered that while the distressed Irish people were being relieved, poor persons enduring privation in even such a prosperous city as New York have been the victims of privation or of the diseases engendered thereby.

The happy result achieved in this instance in Ireland is due to a combination of gratifying circumstances.

Little, very, very little aid was received from England; less still from the great majority of the owners of land in Ireland. In the United States and Canada many charitable persons—chiefly those of Irish blood—subscribed liberally. France and other countries did something; but all that was done was not enough to furnish a sufficiency of the cheapest food to those in want, or to save all who were in danger of death from hunger and famine fever. A few weeks ago the correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman* wrote:—

There is a famine, if ever there was a famine, at the present moment raging round Swinford and Charlestown and all the big districts contingent. It is the famine-stricken that are fever-stricken. I will use the words of one who has been twenty-eight years medical officers of this place. There is not the slightest doubt on earth that this fever is the outcome of terrible destitution. This, then, in the essentials, is famine fever. It is carts they send to bear away the stricken—common, rough carts, without springs or roof or cushions—and Swinford hospital is seven good miles away over an uneven and neglected macadamized road. On Saturday I passed one of these carts on its way to Swinford. A woman lay moaning with fever in it, her burning head resting on her daughter's lap. The cart jumped and jolted over every stone and ruggedness; surely such a piteous thing I never do remember as the girl crying out to the driver at every shudder that went through the mother's fevered frame—"Oh! Tom, Tom, drive easy; for God's sake, drive easy. Don't go over the stones so hard, Tom." But last night—wait till I tell you about last night. There is a family in the fever in a house a few yards away from the chapel gate. I think I spoke of those yesterday. It is a melancholy case. A father and mother and a daughter who is their chief support—"the best girl," says the priest, "in Connaught"—are all down; they have no food, except what the priest gives them, and there is no one to nurse them except themselves and the priest.

The neighbors leave a gallon of water out side the door; and to see the poor creatures getting up and staggering about for food and drink, half delirious, their eyes burning out of their heads and their tongues like pieces of dried liver, was a sight such as I hope I shall not often seen again. No one to nurse them, I said, but the priest. I was in the priest's house last night at ten o'clock when the messenger came to say that the cart which the officials had sent to bring these three people to the Swinford hospital had arrived. It was an awful night to go outside doors. It was blowing hard and raining harder, as it had been doing all day long and is doing at the present moment as I write—raining in torrents and blowing in gusts. The cart was standing outside in the darkness, and the driver, too, with his coat-collar turned up, and his head bent, and he soaked through and through with the rain. It was a flat, common cart for carrying turf or hay, or stable manure, and on it was shaken a lot of wet straw. This was the cart which the authorities had sent at ten o'clock at night, when it blew and rained, wherein to bring three human beings, in a raging fever, from Charlestown to Swinford—that being a journey, as I told you, of seven miles over a rugged road! I need not tell you about Father Tom's indignation. I need not tell you how he exclaimed did the Government that the people were rats, or did they believe they were human creatures created by God as well as themselves! I need not tell you that he did not let the three patients go to Swinford that night—for I need not tell you that on a night when it would take a hardy man, well wrapped up, to do the journey and escape with a whole skin, the burning bodies of these three poor people would want to be supernatural if after the third mile under the rain they were not three corpses. I passed the house of these three fever victims later on that night. It was raining still, and the place looked so dark that I could not help thinking: "What are they doing inside that dark room now?" when a voice behind me gave the echo to my thoughts. "God help them this night!" it said, "without a fire, or a light, or a bit to eat!" It was here that Father Staunton and I found eight cases of malignant famine fever of which neither relieving officer nor medical officer know anything. In one dwelling, which was by itself, on the side of a breezy hill, where there were lots of good air, at any rate, I saw a sight which if I live for a hundred years I shall never forget. In a corner, on a bed, covered by a couple of rags, lay a woman and three children gasping in fever. In another bed there was another child also in fever. The priest had been there the night before and had anointed the woman. When he had come there the door was shut, and it was forty-eight hours since any neighbor had visited them. When I came there it was four o'clock in the evening, and since the priest had been there the night before, nobody had entered the cabin. The neighbors were afraid of the fever. But what they used to do was this: they lit a little fire about six yards in front of the door, and used to cook a bit of stirabout and leave it there. If the people inside had strength enough they used to crawl out for it during the night. When I went in I found the woman gasping. When she saw me she tried to say, "Water, Water!" There was one wretched looking child, with bloodshot eyes, panting at the foot of the bed; another, that looked like an animated corpse, was trying to suckle the mother's empty breast. I searched the cabin, which, God knows! it was easy to do. As I hope for heaven, there was neither a bit to eat nor a drop to drink in the place. I got a gallon of water and an old mug and placed them on the stool by the bedside. In the twinkling of an eye the woman had the gallon half empty. Then to see the face and eyes of one of the children when he sniffed the water and rose up in the bed! It was terrible. I went out. Some arrangements were made with the neighbors to get them something.